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NINTH YEAR.

EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1898.

NO. 16

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your life. SO DELAY
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MANAGER.

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pure drugs, such as are sold by re-
sponsible druggists. We keep only the
best. That is the great dis-
tinction to be looked for when the
time comes that you need them.
Nowhere else will you find so com-
plete a stock. A good time to begin
that spring medicine.

ST. BERNARD DRUG STORE,
BRYAN HOPPER, Manager.

ENLISTMENT BILL.

Provision for Increasing the Military
Establishment in Time of War.

THE APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

Officers of Organization Enlisting as a
Whole Will be Recognized—How Mil-
itary Divisions are to be Formed
and Regulated.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The war department bill to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment in time of war was yesterday taken up by the house committee on military affairs, and Senator Hawley, the chairman of a similar committee in the senate, the measure was prepared under the immediate supervision of Assistant Secretary McKeljohn after a thorough and careful study of the best interests of the service. In transmitting the bill to congress a request is made for favorable consideration, and in view of the exigencies of the situation, speedy action is expected.

In time of war the army is to consist of two branches, the regular and the volunteer army, the latter to be maintained only during the existence of war or while war is imminent, and is to be raised and organized only after congress authorizes it.

All enlistments for the volunteer army are to be for three years unless sooner terminated. All the regular and company officers of the volunteer army are to be appointed by the president, upon the recommendation of the governors of the states in which their respective organizations are raised.

Concerning the national guard, it is provided that when the members of any company or regiment of the organized militia shall enlist in the volunteer army in a body, as such com-

pany or regiment, the regimental and company officers in service with the militia organization thus enlisting may be appointed by the president, subject to an examination as to fitness and capacity, to be officers of corresponding grades in the same organization when it is received in the service as a part of the volunteer army.

The troops in time of war, whether belonging to the regular or volunteer army or to the militia are to be organized into divisions of three brigades, each brigade to be composed of three or more regiments, and when three or more divisions are assembled in the same army the president is to organize them into army corps, each corps to consist of not more than three divisions.

The president is to appoint in the volunteer army not exceeding one major-general for each organized army corps and division and one brigadier-general for each brigade, to be selected from the regular or volunteer army or the militia.

JOHN BULL WANTS TO ENLIST.
Men Offering for Military and Naval Service, and Women to Act as Nurses—Buying Munitions.

LONDON, April 20.—There have been many applications at the United States consulate here this week for enlistment in the United States army or navy. Most of the applicants were Englishmen, including several officers and former officers of the British army of lieutenant's grade. A number of engineers also applied and applications were received from women who are desirous of serving as nurses in the field.

A majority of those who applied for enlistment expect to be sent to the United States at the government's expense. They were all told that the United States officials here had no authority to enlist.

Lieut. Sims, the United States naval attaché at Paris, and Col. Alfred E. Bates, the United States military attaché here, have purchased during the week several lots of ammunition, including gun cotton. The latter, it is presumed, is to be used for mines. All the officials concerned maintain secrecy as to the ships which are to carry the war munitions to the United States.

An Important Question.
WASHINGTON, April 20.—Representative Mahoney, of New York, has introduced a resolution directing the secretary of state to inform the house of representatives, if not incompatible with public interest, what steps, if any, have been taken to protect the property of the 300 American left by Consul Bricot at Matanzas, Cuba.

Music lovers will have an opportunity to hear some of the greatest artists of Europe and America at the Louisville May 9, 10 and 11. No expense has been spared to make the five concerts of the Festival as attractive as possible.

There are something like 40,000 public schools in Japan. The buildings are well built and very comfortable, education being compulsory.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

(First Regular Session.)

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—In the senate Mr. Allen offered a resolution recognizing Cuban independence, and declaring that the United States would not be responsible for any debt of Spain. He and Mr. Butler discussed it, and then the senate took up the sundry civil bill.

The Cuban resolutions in engrossed form and bearing the signature of the speaker of the house was received, and the vice-president attached his signature.

HOUSE.
The house presented a most desolate appearance when it convened at noon, after the weary all-night session.

While the journal was being read in the house, Mr. Hager (la.), chairman of the committee on enrolled bills, brought in the Cuban resolutions, which had been enrolled under his personal direction. The speaker at once affixed his signature, announcing the same at 12:10 p. m., and the document was sent to the senate.

There was no demonstration. The enrolling clerk at his side seized the resolutions and hurried with them across the capital.

Mr. Grosvenor then, as a question of personal privilege, had read at the clerk's desk an editorial in a New York paper commenting upon his statement in the house on April 7, that "this war will be fought under the banner of the republican administration of this government or it will not be fought at all."

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The Royal is the highest grade baking powder
Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.



AN ULTIMATUM TO SPAIN.

The President Notifies the Dons that They Must Proceed at Once to Get Out of Cuba.

GIVEN UNTIL SATURDAY TO ANSWER.

If No Answer is Made, or If Spain's Reply is Unsatisfactory, the President Will at Once Proceed to Comply with the Resolution of Congress, Using the Army and Navy.

The Dile is Cast.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Cuban resolution is now a law of the land, and the ultimatum to Spain an accomplished fact. The president at 11:24 o'clock, affixed his signature to the joint resolution of congress requiring Spain to evacuate the island of Cuba.

The ultimatum meanwhile had been prepared at the state department by Assistant Secretary Day, and at 11:30 o'clock announcement was made at the White House that it had been signed by the president, and had been sent to the Spanish government.

Sent to Minister Woodford.

After the public announcement, Assistant Secretary Day says that the ultimatum had been transmitted to Madrid, addressed to Minister Woodford, who will deliver it to the Spanish government. As soon as the final determination to send it had been reached and it had been started on its way to Madrid, Senator Polo de Bernabe, the Spanish minister, in accordance with diplomatic courtesy was furnished a copy of the paper by the colored messenger of Assistant Secretary Day.

The minister, as soon as he received it, made a brief reply and requested his passport.

Spain's Reply Awaited.

It was said at the White House that the text of the ultimatum would not be made public here until Thursday. It is understood that it consists largely of a diplomatic paraphrase of the joint resolution of congress, concluding with a statement that this government awaits Spain's reply.

The ultimatum will not be made public until some time Thursday. There were present in the cabinet room with the president when he signed the resolution, Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, Mr. Griggs, Secretary Bliss, Senator Elihu and Mr. Charles Emory Smith.

Copy of Resolutions Sent.

The president, in his ultimatum to the Spanish government, transmits a copy of the resolutions passed by congress, which resolutions, he states, he has signed. He demands that Spain withdraw her army and navy forces from Cuban waters as required by the terms of the resolutions.

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OPENING OF THE CORTES.

A Brilliant and Inspiring Scene in the Legislative Palace at the Spanish Capital.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

With the Boy King at Her Side, and Surrounded by the Notables of Spain, Queen Regent Christina Made an Appeal in Behalf of the Dynasty, whose Integrity was Threatened.

MADRID, April 20, 4:30 p. m.—The opening of the Spanish cortes was a magnificent sight. All the wealth and beauty of Madrid gathered in the senate, where every available foot of space was occupied.

There was a terrific crush at the entrance leading to the senatorial seats, many of which were occupied by ladies.

Large bodies of troops were drawn up outside the building, the handsome uniformed blue dragoons and the magnificently-attired palace guards.

All the members of the diplomatic corps were present in full dress.

A wild cheer, at 3:30 p. m., announced the arrival of the queen regent, who was driven to the cortes palace in a state coach escorted by detachment of life guards. The cheering was taken up within the building as the queen entered, the cheers being accompanied by enthusiastic cries of "Viva la Reina," "Viva Alfonso trece," "Viva Espana," a really tumultuous patriotic demonstration.

The queen regent read the speech from the throne while seated with the young King Alfonso on her right and the premier, Senor Sagasta, standing near the king. Her majesty's words were inaudible to all but those in her immediate vicinity. The reading was

greeted throughout with cries of "Viva Espana." A wonderful picture was presented by the queen's entourage, consisting of most of the highest personages in Spain. In brilliant court, military, naval or palace uniforms. At the close of her majesty's speech there was renewed cheering, after which Premier Sagasta declared the cortes opened, and the queen regent and the boy king, accompanied by the battalions of the cortes, went to the throne.

The queen regent referred to the troubles mentioned at the last session of the cortes, saying that they had increased "owing to the attitude of the people of the United States in fomenting trouble."

"That hitherto Spain had submitted to these threats and injuries as not being an expression of the American nation, but becoming national, they would oblige me to break relations with the United States."

Continuing, the queen regent said that in the supreme crisis the pope "spoke words of peace which were hearkened to by my government, in the consciousness of right and in strict performance of international duties."

Her majesty added: "Spain's gratitude is due to the pope and also to the great powers, whose action strengthened my conviction that Spain's cause deserves universal sympathy."

Continuing, her majesty said: "Possibly, however, the peace efforts may fail to control the evil passions excited against Spain. Lost this moment arrive, I have summoned the cortes to defend our rights, whatever sacrifice they may entail. This identifying myself with the nation, I not only fulfill the oath sworn in accepting the regency, but, I follow the dictates of a mother's heart, trusting to the Spanish people, gathered behind my son's throne and to defend it until he is old enough to defend it himself, as well as trusting to the Spanish people to defend the honor and the territory of the nation."

The queen regent then referred to the people in the Philippine islands and continuing said: "Although a dark and gloomy future is before us, the difficulties are not beyond our power, with our glorious army, navy and the united nation of foreign aggression, we trust in God that we shall overcome without stain on our honor, the baseness and unjust attacks made upon us."

Enthusiasm at the Prospect of War.

MADRID, April 20, 5:15 p. m.—Great enthusiasm reported throughout Spain at prospect of war.

Madame Johana Gadsby, who is to sing at the Louisville May Festival, is the prima donna of the Wagner Opera Company led by Damrosch. She is to sing in Massenet's "Eve" and in a grand Wagner concert, in conjunction with other first class soloists.

Java is said to be the region of the globe where it thunders oftenest, having thunderstorms, on an average, ninety-seven days of the year.

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THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

(First Regular Session.)

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The following resolution was presented by Mr. Allen (Neb.):

"That in the opinion of the senate no circumstances can arise in the relations of the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain that will warrant an increase of the interest-bearing bonded indebtedness of this government or that will in any manner interfere in the reform of the financial affairs of the United States on lines laid down in the national people's party platform of July, 1894."

The resolution went over under objection.

HOUSE.
There was a tremendous demonstration in the house immediately after the reading of the journal, when Mr. Prudden, the president's executive clerk, announced the president's approval of the Cuban resolutions. The galleries cheered and the members on the floor applauded vigorously. The speaker with difficulty suppressed the ovation with which the announcement was greeted.

The senate joint resolution authorizing the printing of extra copies of the military publications of the war department was adopted.

Mr. Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill he introduced Tuesday, at the request of the war department, authorizing the president to call for volunteers. He explained that the committee had agreed to the measure at a special meeting. It was a very urgent measure, he said. The secretary of war had appealed to him to press it, and he had just had a message from the White House saying that the immediate passage of the bill was imperative.

Mr. Hull said the committee had made only one important change in the bill as prepared by the war department. That change reserved to the

governors of the states the power to appoint company and regimental officers which the bill, as drawn, conferred upon the president, and was in harmony with the law of 1891.

The house unanimously agreed to consider the volunteer army bill, and immediately proceeded to consider it in committee of the whole.

ST. LOUIS IS IN LINE, TOO.

Business Men and Corporations Whose Men are Called Out for War Will Do the Right Thing.

St. Louis, April 20.—Men who go to war from St. Louis need have no fear for the welfare of their families while they are away on the battlefield. While an agreement has been entered into among the St. Louis companies, it is understood that the banks, trust companies and large business institutions will follow the patriotic precedent set by other cities in not only guaranteeing to their employees who go to war their positions when they return, but a continuance of salaries during their absence.

The merchants realize that those who are called to battle are serving their country; that they at all times stand ready to defend the nation and the nation's prosperity. It is, then, but right that their families should be supported while they are making such sacrifices.

Representatives from the large banks, trust companies and leading mercantile houses declare that their institutions will "do the right thing" for their employees. They intimate that they are as patriotic as anyone and will show the right spirit when the time comes.

THE LATEST FROM HAVANA.

The Union Constitutional Indulging in Comments and Threats that the Sequel May Not Bear Out.

HAVANA, April 20, 9 a. m.—Quiet prevails here. The weather is warm. War preparations continue.

The Centro Gallego society has given up several houses belonging to it for use by the government in case of war.

The Union Constitutional, in an editorial commenting upon the resolutions adopted by the United States congress says: "Intervention means war for Spain. But it is easier to vote than to execute."

Continuing, the Union Constitutional remarks: "So far Spain has treated the United States with contempt. Now she will kick her and use the whip."

Further reports have also been received here of excitement following the departure of the American consuls, and it is said that many people are ready to leave the island at the first opportunity.

ST. BERNARD GENERAL STORE.

WILLARD HOTEL

W. S. MILLER, JR.,
MANAGER.

BEST \$2 and \$2.50 HOUSE
IN LOUISVILLE.



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